

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph on page 6, lines 1-26 with the following amended paragraph:

KIR receptors and alleles are described in the following references, which are hereby incorporated by references. Carrington M, Norman P. The KIR Gene Cluster: Bethesda Md.: National (USA) Library of Medicine, NCBI, 2003 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>; Hsu K, Liu X, Selvakumar A, Mickelson E, O'Reilly R, Dupont B. The Journal of Immunology, 2002, 169:5118-5129; Yawata M, Yawata N, Abi-Rached L, Parham P. Critical Reviews in Immunology, 2002, 22:463-482; Gomez-Lozano and Vilches, Tissue Antigen 2002: 59:184-193; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR) Nomenclature report, 2002 Steven G. E. Marsh, et al. Human Immunology 64: 648-654; Genotyping of human killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor genes by polymerase chain reaction with sequence specific primers: Diverse, Rapidly Evolving Receptors of Innate and Adaptive Immunity; Vilches, C, Parham, P, Annual Review in Immunology, 2002 20:217-251; A structural perspective on MHC class I recognition by killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors; Boyington, J, Sun, P, Molecular Immunology, 2001 38: 1007-1021; The killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR) genomic region: gene-order, haplotypes and allelic polymorphism; Hsu, K, Chida, S, Geraghty, D, Dupont, B, Immunological Reviews, 2002 190:40-52; and Structure and function of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I specific receptors expressed on human natural killer (NK) cells; Borrego, F, Kabat, J, et al. Molecular Immunology 2001 38:637-660. Sequences of the presently known KIR alleles are reported at the Immuno Polymorphism Database (IPD) website www.ebi.ac.uk/ipd/kir/ www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mhc/ and the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) website--dbMHC, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mhc/ www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mhc/.

Please replace paragraph on page 19, lines 1-14 with the following amended paragraph:

As can be seen from Figure 2, twenty primer mixes identify the presence and absence of all presently known alleles of the KIR genes. The assay identifies 2DL1, 2DL2, 2DL3, 2DL4, 2DL5, 2DP1, 2DS1, 2DS2, 2DS3, 2DS4, 2DS5, 3DL1, 3DL2, 3DL3, 3DP1, and 3DS1 as measured against the sequence alignment resources found at IPD-KIR Sequence Database (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ipd/kir/>) (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ipd/kir/>) and dbMHC (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mhc/>) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mhc/>). Each master mix contains a distinct internal control primer set to ensure proper assay performance (Tables 2 and 3 and Figures). A DNA size marker is used to demonstrate relative amplicon sizes. This assay discriminates the more recently described KIR variants 2DL5A and 2DL5B; 2DS4*00101/00101/002 and 2DS4*003; and 3DP1*001/002 and 3DP1*00301/00302. The allele information gained from the reaction may be used to deduce presently known KIR haplotypes.